FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 056

21 March 1984

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U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY HOLDS W. EUROPE 'HOSTAGE'

LD201547 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 20 Mar 84

["Dangerous Course" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Let us have a look at two facts reported by news agencies. The first is an interview given by President Reagan to FRANCE PRESSE, in which he reiterated "the resolve to preserve the U.S. contribution to European defences" and made it clear that the United States would continue speedily to deploy U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe. Here is another fact bearing on the same problem: According to public opinion polls, almost 75 percent of the West Germans, about 80 percent of the Italians and more than 60 percent of the Dutch are against the deployment of U.S. "Pershings" and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

A mere comparison of these facts supplies fresh proof that however hard Washington and NATO try to make the turning of Western Europe into a launching site for new U.S. missiles seem an action prompted by the "security interests" of the NATO allies, a large and ever growing portion of the population of those countries are becoming ever more aware that in reality West European security, far from being strengthened, is subverted as the West Europeans become by the will of the Washington administration hostages to a policy which is dangerous and hostile to them.

This is really so. It is common knowledge that Washington has made militarist plans for a "limited" nuclear war although it is perfectly obvious that nuclear holocaust, wherever it might spring from, will not spare the United States. It is likewise known that it is Washington strategists who are making plans for the first "disarming" nuclear strike, which can only be viewed as an attempt to tailor Hitler's delirious "blitzkrieg" idea to the realities of the nuclear age. Acting in accordance with these adventuristic doctrines, the United States is making obviously futile attempts to tip in its favour the military and strategic parity in Europe and in the world at large and, moreover, pushing Europe and the world into another, very dangerous round of the nuclear arms race. As a result, the security of the West European countries is shrinking while the risk of retaliation is growing immeasurably, particularly for West Germany which is becoming the focal point of the U.S. nuclear-missile staging area in Western Europe.

During the recent period Washington's European policy has been ever more obviously leaning to the tactic according to which Reagan and his entourage, reiterating their intention to continue to deploy first-strike weapons in Western Europe, at the same time are trying hard to present themselves as "peace-makers" bending over backwards "to resume the dialogue" on nuclear weapons in Europe. But who is this propaganda trick intended for? The Geneva talks, as everyone knows, were meant to bring about reductions in nuclear arms on the continent while Washington, having gone ahead with its missile deployments, began to build up rather than reduce such weapons. Isn't it clear that to continue the dialogue in this situation would mean just to cover up and camouflage the dangerous actions of Washington and the NATO militarists?

The Soviet Union's proposals on lessening nuclear-missile confrontation in Europe are well known, and they are still standing in their entirety. The USA and NATO only need to display readiness to return to the situation which existed before the beginning of the U.S. missile deployments. As for Washington, if we brush aside its pseudo-peaceable rhetoric, it pursues a diametrically opposite line. A very dangerous course indeed!

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENTS ON FIRST STAGE OF CDE

PM201455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondents M. Mubko and N. Ivanov: "What Is the Formula of Trust? On the Conclusion of the First Session of the Stockholm Conference" -- passages in all capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Stockholm-Moscow -- A noisy crowd has gathered and a stream of cars buzzes in front of the Kulturhuset building glistening with its wide glass facade and decorated with the flags of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada. Finding themselves in Sergelstor Square, right in the center of Stockholm, Swedes themselves and visitors to the capital automatically ask themselves: Will the Swedish capital, where the first session of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has just ended, continue the work which began in Helsinki, and will the term "the spirit of Stockholm" become part of the international vocabulary?

The conference's first session opened 17 January and ended its sittings 16 March. And so, 2 months' work. Much remains to be accomplished by the Stockholm forum in the future: Let us recall that this is only the first stage of the conference. It is still early to draw conclusions. In our view, however, it is possible to present some preliminary assessments of the approach to the conference tasks by delegations from the different countries.

The Stockholm conference is not fenced off by an impenetrable wall from everything that is happening in the world. This is obvious. Each serious foreign policy action has a direct or indirect effect on the tone of the dialogue on confidence-building measures. And confidence is not the subject of a mathematical formula which can provide in advance a solution to the intricate task. This solution cannot be elaborated within the framework of the conference unless it is supported by large-scale specific steps in the international arena, especially under today's conditions of an acutely exacerbated situation in the world.

The first session is essentially a period for detailed presentation of the positions occupied by individual countries and mutual familiarization with one another's views. And what can be said about the basic trends that have emerged during the general discussion?

Different Approaches

The NATO countries' 6-point package of proposals is based on a complex of military-technical measures which are not only incapable of resolving confidence and security-buidling measures but also have little in common with the tasks of strengthening peace and achieving disarmament. And the "transparency" demand raises general doubts about the sincerity of the NATO states' actions. Under the "transparency" slogan, the United States and NATO are striving to discover the structure and operations of Warsaw Pact troops. It is understandable that such a demand can hardly be considered businesslike in view of the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe.

Another thing that is hard to believe is that the NATO countries' leaders could seriously hope that their proposals package could actually lead to confidence building. It must not be forgotten that the U.S. and NATO leaders believe in the doctrine of "nuclear deterrence," that they are reorienting their military strategy toward strikes against targets deep inside the territory of Warsaw Pact member states, and that they are developing more and more new types of mass destruction weapons.

The following fact is also noteworthy: This is not the first time that NATO leaders have tried to push through some of the ideas contained in the present package. They know that the Warsaw Pact countries' attitude toward them is negative. And they still include these ideas in the package. Why is this being done?

U.S. delegation head J. Goodby explained the nature of the NATO countries' proposals as follows, according to the newspaper SWENSKA DAGBLADET: the Final Act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe restricts confidence measures to a range of questions relating to advance notification of military maneuvers and troop movements and to exchanges of observers, and therefore the Stockholm meeting should also follow the same path.

But the U.S. and other NATO countries' delegations seem to forget that the international situation in 1975 was totally different from today; moreover, that was the very first time that states participating in a conference had jointly determined range of confidence measures. Now these measures are clearly inadequate for accomplishing a turn-around from confrontation and military opposition to the policy of detente and cooperation. We must not forget that the Final Act also includes the following words:

"THE PARTICIPANT STATES RECOGNIZE THAT THEY ARE ALL INTERESTED IN EFFORTS AIMED AT DIMINISHING MILITARY CONFRONTATION AND PROMOTING DISARMAMENT, MEASURES WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO ADD TO POLITICAL DETENTE IN EUROPE AND CONSOLIDATE THEIR SECURITY."

To consolidate the security of states... Is it not obvious that when U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles have been deployed in West Europe, the cause of peace cannot be furthered by a system of notifications of troop movements and other measures of a military-technical nature? What is clearly needed are BROADER MEASURES OF A MILITARY-POLITICAL NATURE.

This is the starting point for the delegations of the USSR and the other socialist countries. During the first session of the Stockholm debate, they put forward an entire range of major measures capable of creating an atmosphere of confidence and security on the continent. The main point is that all nuclear states represented at the conference should pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is well known that our country has already given this pledge unilaterally.

The gravest threat now hanging over mankind is that of a nuclear war which, should it erupt, would have irreversible consequences for mankind. This is why the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is of fundamental significance since it would essentially mean a ban on nuclear weapons.

An important contribution to confidence building would also be made by the implementation of the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations put to the NATO countries by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member states. This proposal fully corresponds with the spirit and content of the Helsinki Final Act, and provision is made for it in the mandate of the Stockholm conference: It speaks of the need "to implement and express the duty of states to refrain from the use of force or the threat to use force in relations with one another."

The Soviet state has also advocated the reduction of military expenditure, the creation of nuclear-free zones in different parts of our continent, and the freeing of Europe from chemical weapons. The USSR is ready for the elaboration of additional measures, more significant in nature and broader in scope, to strengthen confidence in the military sphere.

The position occupied by the USSR and the other socialist states is meeting with increasingly broad support and understanding among the international public. The Stockholm conference has received numerous letters, petitions, and appeals whose authors share the socialist countries' viewpoint.

A few days ago Stockholm was again the venue for an international conference-dialogue on problems of security and disarmament in Europe attended by representatives of political parties, trade unions, and other organizations from 37 countries. They adopted an appeal to the participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which says it is necessary for the conference not to restrict itself to discussing only questions of a military-technical nature, but also to examine the specific measures which the peoples expect and demand from it, particularly the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, the renunciation of the use of force, and so on.

Detente Is Not Dead

The convening of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is an indicative fact. It goes to confirm the indisputable truth that, despite all the invocations by the United States, detente is not dead. The Helsinki agreements have not been filed in the archives as documents which have lost their political significance.

"Detente is deeply rooted," Comrade K.U. Chernenko declared in his speech at the meeting with voters. "One proof of this can be seen in the convening of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe."

We deem it appropriate to recall that the Stockholm meeting was made possible primarily thanks to the persistent efforts by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is no accident that former Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten noted, in a long article published shortly before the opening of the conference by the newspaper DAGENS NYHETER, that the Stockholm forum was born of an idea about which "the Russians started talking back in the mid-fifties." The author went on to write: "At that time the Kremlin declared its desire to establish an all-European collective system based on a treaty on the nonuse of force."

Let us also recall, that for a long time the United States opposed the convening of the Stockholm conference. During the Madrid meeting Washington made attempts to frustrate the idea of holding this conference. The United States consented only because it was forced to take into account the positions of most European countries, including the neutral states and even its North Atlantic bloc partners. Could this be why Washington is now insisting on unacceptable conditions?

...Before the start of a regular working session of the conference we met with CSSR delegation head O. Pavlovsky in the large Kulturhuset lobby and asked him to share his impressions of the Stockholm forum's work.

"It is still early to make a final assessment of the conference work, very little time has passed. It is, however, already noticeable that the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact states have a different attitude toward it. We proceed from the premise that the Stockholm sessions must discuss large-scale measures which would correspond with the dangerous situation prevailing in Europe. The socialist countries will explain their views and will strive to convince the other participants in the conference that the insignificant measures contained in the NATO proposals package are hardly capable of strengthening confidence and security in Europe."

In the same place, the Kulturhuset lobby, we also talked with Ambassador D. Papadikis, head of the Greek delegation.

We asked him: "Looking at the prospects of the Stockholm conference's work, would you describe yourself as an optimist or a pessimist?"

"I would like to be an optimist," the ambassador replied, "but I have to be a realist. The conference is faced with a complex task. Confidence measures are a sensitive thing. They are linked with security problems, and it is no simple matter to find a solution to the latter...."

"In your opinion, will the Stockholm forum sessions -- provided they progress successfully -- influence the climate in mutual relations between participating states?"

"Yes, of course," D. Papadikis replied. "If we all engage in sound and businesslike work, the conference will play a positive role in the international situation. You will appreciate that in order to do this, we must find a basis for dialogue. And this applies especially to the great powers...."

The ambassador also noted that he is positively inclined toward the proposals to create nuclear-free zones in Europe and especially in the Balkans. He also supported the plan to create a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons in Europe put forward by Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

...And so, will the term "the spirit of Stockholm" become part of the international political vocabulary? We hope that yes, it will. But this depends on the 35 "variables," in other words, all the countries participating in the conference, on their goodwill, and on their common desire to come to joint agreements which would bring in deed, and not in words, real confidence, real security, and real peace to the peoples of Europe and North America.

The Stockholm conference has adjourned. Let us hope that this break will be used for a serious consideration of the situation that has developed at this important forum, the trends that have emerged in its work (the neutral and nonaligned countries, which are described in the conference lobbies as the N plus N group, put forward their proposals in the very last days), and the very concept of this forum.

The peoples expect that the Stockholm forum will demonstrate the political readiness to resolve the urgent questions of reducing the military confrontation in Europe. This is the great responsibility of all participatns in the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, whose sittings will resume 8 May in the Kulturhuset, with its glistening facade in Sergelstorg Square, right in the center of Stockholm.

ARBATOV CALLS U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS 'VERY BAD'

NC201604 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Paris, March 20 (AFP) -- U.S.-Soviet relations are "very bad" and will not improve unless there is (?improvement) in U.S. policies or that country's leadership, a top Soviet specialist on the United States said during a round-table discussion here today.

Georgiy Arbatov, who heads the Soviet Academy of Science's Institute for the United States and Canada, said the current U.S. Administration was "the most anti-Soviet and the most militaristic in the entire history of our relations with the United States."

Mr. Arbatov was speaking at a forum organized by the French Higher National Institute for Defence and Disarmament Studies (INSED) here.

He also criticized French military policy, which he said had led to a deterioration of France's relations with the Soviet Union. Referring to France's rejection of a Soviet demand that French (and British) nuclear forces be taken into account at the now-suspended intermediate nuclear force talks in Geneva, Mr. Arbatov said: "We cannot imagine at what targets your (France's) nuclear arms can be aimed other than our country."

Far from being negligible, French nuclear forces were now "greater than those we (the Soviet Union) possessed before the (1961) Cuba missile crisis," he added.

REAGAN AFP INTERVIEW ON NATO, FRANCE CITED

PM201209 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 84 Second Edition p 8

[TASS report: "By a Course of Aggression"]

[Text] Paris, 19 Mar (TASS) -- Ronald Reagan's administration is not going to abandon its course towards heightening international tension and war preparations. This follows from an interview given by President Reagan to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS.

He voiced, in particular, "the determination to preserve the American contribution to the defense of Europe" and rejected the possibility "of any unilateral reduction of the American forces" in the region. Observers see his words as evidence of Washington's intentions, contrary to the clearly expressed will of the overwhelming majority of the Western Europeans, to go ahead with the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe and also implement other war preparations within the framework of the notorious program for "modernizing" the NATO armed forces.

Recently, the United States, under the pretext of the "need to consolidate" NATO, demands that its allies in the aggressive bloc boost still further their military spending and participate more actively in adventures in other regions.

Reagan approved of the French Government's actions on expanding its military role in Africa, specifically its interference in the Chad conflict. He stressed that Washington and Paris maintain a "constant and frank dialogue" on the situation in Africa. "The French Government's response (to the Chad developments -- TASS) deserves much praise," the U.S. President said.

Reagan's remarks show that Washington would like to spread the framework of this military "cooperation" between the United States and France to Central America where the United States is pursuing an openly aggressive course with regard to "undesirable" regimes and governments. "The American President," FRANCE-PRESSE points out, "expressed the hope that 'insignificant differences' between Paris and Washington on the issue of the Central American crisis will be smoothed out at the forthcoming talks in Washington with French President Mitterrand."

"Reagan Demands That France Support Washington's Policy in Central America" -- under this headline the French LE MATIN reports today about the American President's remarks.

U.S. ACCUSED OF SLANDER, BLOCKING CW ACCORD

PM201331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 5

[P. Akimov article: "Stereotyped Slander"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has been acting according to a hackneyed stereotype in the slanderous campaign it has waged against the Soviet Union over the last few years. No sooner do international organizations begin another round of talks on the total banning of chemical weapons or U.S. legislative organs are faced with taking a decision on additional funds for the chemical weapons program than the U.S. special services drag out yet another falsification about the alleged use of "Soviet-made" chemical or toxic weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia.

The latest falsification, recently presented at the United Nations by the U.S. permanent representatives, is no exception. Its appearance was preceded by an important event in international life: The Soviet Union submitted new initiatives on the problem of international monitoring of the destruction of chemical weapon stockpiles at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. This regular dose of slander against the Soviet Union is meant to raise additional obstacles in the way of the continuing talks. Furthermore, it is undoubtedly linked with the fact the U.S. Congress, as a result of public opposition and opposition by some members of Congress themselves, has blocked the approval of appropriations requested by the Pentagon for expanding the production of binary chemical weapons.

Hitherto the authors of hollow "sensations" have used as the main "proof" of their claims about the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia so-called interviews with "victims" and the results of analyses of environmental samples and biological specimens allegedly supplied from the relevant regions. Quite an important role was played by descriptions of the symptoms of alleged poisoning, which were used as proof of the use of fungoid toxins.

The latest "document," released by the U.S. authorities as "supplementary information," no longer contains references to interviews with "victims." The sources of the pseudo-information remain anonymous. And this is by no means accidental. Quite some time ago a group of UN experts investigating this question established that the role of "victims" has been played by planted people trained by agents of the U.S. special services. This fact has now been confirmed again. The destruction of a basmachi gang in Afghanistan resulted in the capture of written evidence proving that U.S. "advisers" draw up questionnaires on the "use" of toxic agents to be filled out by the basmachis, together with the suggested answers.

The authors of the falsifications have also lost interest in describing the results of analyses of soil, water, or foliage samples or of urine or blood samples supposedly taken from victims of chemical attacks.

The latest fabrication speaks only of one biological sample, which supposedly contained mycotoxins of the trichothercin group. This modesty is determined by the fact that scientists and experts from many countries in the world were convinced a long time ago of the falsity of the samples used by the Americans.

It is appropriate to recall in this connection the results of sample analysis by Australian experts. Foliage and soil samples were handed over to the Australians by U.S. representatives in Thailand. According to the Americans' claims, these samples supposedly contained traces of "yellow rain," in other words drops of poisonous agents or toxic preparations. Australian Foreign Minister Hayden officially announced however, that the Australian scientists had discovered no toxic or poisonous agents in the samples given to them, but only stains containing pollen from plants in Southeast Asia. Having studied the results of these sample analyses, U.S. scientist M. (Mizelson), professor of biochemistry at Harvard University, explained that the stains in the samples are nothing but bee excrement and, consequently, of natural origin.

New reports have been published recently. According to material in the British journal NATURE, the "yellow rain" has a long history. Even Charles Darwin engaged in investigating the composition of yellow rain. One day in the summer of 1863 yellow rain fell on the white roses in Darwin's garden. The yellow rain stains were visible on the rose leaves even with the naked eye. Placing them under a microscope, Darwin found that the yellow rain contained floral pollen and microscopic fungal spores among the pollen particles. These fungi, multiplying within the floral pollen, can produce microscopic quantities of mycotoxins. It is these mycotoxins that the U.S. special servides now present as "Soviet-made" toxic weapons.

Last February's U.S. "document" contains the claim that temporarily incapacitating toxic agents were allegedly used in Kampuchea in 1983. This group of agents is at times described as psychochemical agents or incapacitants. When used in large quantities these agents cause mental disorders among people.

Canadian doctors have investigated cases claimed by the special services to have been instances of the use of mycotoxins in Kampuchea. A detailed report was published on the results of the investigation. No sign of the use of mycotoxins were found, but mention is made of instances when mental disorders have appeared among the "victims" who were presented. According to hospital notes in the case files of these persons, they had received high doses of atropine. One of the "victims" had been given a very large dose of atropine in the early morning of the day when the Canadian doctors arrived. Other "victims" had been given atropine directly in the field, during armed clashes.

Atropine is an antidote against nerve-paralysis toxic agents. When given in large doses to healthy and unpoisoned people it has a toxic effect in itself and leads to mental and other disorders. Atropine is not an antidote against mycotoxins.

It follows, therefore, that agents of the U.S. special services, by introducing atropine to Khmongs or Khmers, artificially caused the mental disorders of which the victims afterward told the Canadian doctors. This was a straightforward manufacture of "victims" by deliberately poisoning them with atropine while pretending to give them medical assistance! The atropine was, furthermore, introduced in an amount which was 50 times the prescribed dose! The U.S. special services did not hesitate to commit this crime in their attempts to obtain "proof" of their slanderous claims. Beneath the smokescreen of slander, the U.S. militarist circles are stubbornly blocking the reaching of an international agreement which would completely exclude chemical weapons from the arms arsenals.

DEMOCRATS 'RIGHT ON TARGET' ON SECURITY ISSUES

PM201135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Lokesnichenko article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "A Sober Approach"]

[Text] On Senator A. Cranston's initiative, a special committee (including such reputable experts in the arms control sphere as G. Kennan, H. Scoville, R. Forsberg, and others) prepared a draft U.S. Democratic Party election platform on national security questions. "Preventing Nuclear War: Strategy for the Peace Struggle" -- that is the title of this document, which will be submitted for examination by Democratic Party convention delegates in San Francisco in July.

The draft is noteworthy above all for the fact that it reflects the growing concern of broad strata of American society in connection with the present Republican administration's aggressive foreign policy course. As experienced politicians, the authors of the document are well aware that the main problem over which the voters could be mobilized is the increased threat of nuclear catastrophe resulting from the administration's adventurist actions. And they are right on target in pinning the blame for the sharp exacerbation of the international situation and the deterioration in Soviet-American relations on the White House incumbent and his "team."

During his years in power, the document notes, the President has launched feverish activity aimed at achieving strategic superiority over the Soviet Union in the nuclear sphere. The present U.S. Government wrecked the talks on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests at a time when agreement had almost been reached. At the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks which were being held in Geneva, Washington put forward proposals which did nothing to help curb the arms race, still less to reverse it. They were not based on the conditions of equality and justice, and were therefore unacceptable for the Soviet Union. The administration also rejected the USSR's proposal to hold talks on renouncing the militarization of space. All this led to the wrecking of all nuclear arms control talks.

At the same time, the document goes on to say, the American people want their leadership to create conditions in which the United States and the USSR can coexist in peace on the same planet and deal with each other in a way that does not create a threat to mankind's existence. In this connection the priority task must be to prevent nuclear war, reverse the arms race, and ensure universal security.

The document proposes that a Democratic U.S. president, if elected, would, immediately on taking office, impose a moratorium on the testing of nuclear warheads, and also on the testing and development of new strategic systems such as the MX and Midgetman missiles and the B-1 and Stealth bombers.

The United States, the Democrats' draft platform notes, should, like the Soviet Union, declare its renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons. The document also envisages the immediate cessation by the United States of the testing and development of antisatellite weapons, the reununciation of the placing of weapons of any type in outer space, the conclusion of an agreement on a complete ban on chemical weapons, the completion of work on a general and complete nuclear weapon test ban treaty, the removal of the tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, and the creation of a nuclear-free buffer zone between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

All this is so contrary to present U.S. policy that it is hard to believe that such a voice could speak out at all in Washington today. Of course, it belongs to an opposition which is struggling for power. All the same, it is a sober voice.

USSR-DPRK PACT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION CONTINUES

USSR, DPRK Exchange Notes

PM201006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "On a Noteworthy Date"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a congratulatory telegram to Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, on the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, which speaks of the agreement's considerable contribution to strengthening and developing equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two states based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The USSR Council of Ministers wished the DPRK working people new successes in socialist building and in the struggle for the peaceful unification of their motherland.

Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, in his congratulations sent to N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, noted in this regard the close cooperation between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union in various fields of the economy, culture, science, and technology in the last 35 years and expressed confidence that the militant friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries which have taken shape in the joint struggle against imperialism and in favor of the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism and which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will continue to expand and develop in the interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples.

DPRK Envoy Holds Reception

PM201110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong held a reception on 16 March to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR. The reception was attended by the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of public organizations.

MPR ARMY ANNIVERSARY STILL BEING CELEBRATED

Govorov at Ulaanbaatar Meeting

PM200942 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Mar -- A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Mongolian party, state, and public organizations, the working people of the Mongolian capital, and the servicemen of the Ulaanbaatar garrison devoted to the 63d anniversary of the formation of the Mongolian People's Army has been held here.

Taking part in it were J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and other leaders of the party and the republic's government.

Speaking to those assembled, Lieutenant General Zh. Baljirnyam, chief of the Mongolian People's Army Political Directorate, stressed that the country's Armed Forces are honorably defending the Mongolian people's revolutionary gains and reliably guarding the motherland's sacred borders.

Mongolian servicemen consider it their international duty to steadily strengthen combat friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Army, the speaker noted. He conveyed heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Government, the CPSU, and its Leninist Central Committee headed by K.U. Chernenko for their constant attention to and concern for deepening the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and strengthening Mongolia's defense capability.

The meeting was addressed by Army General V.L. Govorov, head of the Soviet military delegation.

On the same day, wreaths were laid at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and Kh. Choybalsan as well as at the monument to Soviet servicemen on Mount Tsaysan.

Yepishev Attends Moscow Event

PM201025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] Major General D. Babut, military and air attache at the Mongolian Embassy in the USSR, held a reception on the 63d anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army 16 March.

Present at the reception were Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; and other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Military, naval and air attaches from foreign embassies in the USSR were among the guests.

U.S. ANTI-TERRORIST UNIT PLANS FOR OKINAWA HIT

PM201148 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Ovchinnikov "Rejoinder": "The Grenada Formula"]

[Text] Washington has informed Tokyo of its intention to station on the Japanese island of Okinawa "special operations forces" -- subunits which have undergone special training for actions against "terrorists" and also for interference in local conflicts. This decision, the newspaper YOMIURI writes, citing official circles, is motivated by the tension on the Korean peninsula and also by the "growth of Soviet military might in the Far East."

The references to the imaginary "Soviet threat" are particularly absurd in the context of a discussion of Okinawa, which throughout the postwar years has figured in the Pentagon's plans as an advanced post for an attack on the USSR.

U.S. KC-135 planes, which are designed for the midair refueling of B-52 strategic bombers to enable them to fly from Guam to the Soviet Far East, are based at Okinawa.

Since the wars in Korea and Vietnam, Okinawa has acted as a rear services base for U.S. Marines operating in Asia, and in recent years it has become the Far Eastern support base for the Rapid Deployment Forces concentrated in the approaches to the Persian Gulf.

The peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America are familiar with Washington's tendency to describe fighters for national liberation and defenders of the sovereignty of young states as "terrorists". After the American landing in Grenada, they have sufficient grounds for concern over Washington's intention to use the same methods to resolve Asian problems with the help of "special operations forces" stationed in Okinawa.

NAKASONE SAYS NUCLEAR ARMAMENT CONSTITUTIONAL

PM200953 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Unfounded Allegation"]

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Mar -- Japan's Prime Minister Y. Nakasone has stated in the Diet that "the possession of nuclear weapons does not contravene the Japanese Constitution." Replying to a question from a deputy of the opposition Komeito Party, he groundlessly alleged that Article 9 of the country's fundamental law, which, as is well known, forbids Japan to have armed forces and use them to solve international disputes, permits the possession of the "minimum necessary defense potential." And this being so, Nakasone stated, Japan can be armed with any types of weapon, including nuclear weapons.

S. KOREA UPRISING SHOWS 'DEEP-ROOTED DISCONTENT'

SK210147 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] According to news reports from South Korea, another demonstration was staged in Kwangju. College students demonstrated against the authorities' despotism of relentlessly violating principles of democracy and human rights. In the wake of a clash between police and demonstrators on a university campus, some people were injured.

According to commentators' views, the outbreak of a new mass demonstration by college students in Kwangju, where uprisers were harshly suppressed by the Chon Tu-hwan regime in 1980, attests to the South Korean people's deep-rooted discontent over Seoul's line.

BABRAK KARMAL PRESENTS AFGHAN NEW YEAR MESSAGE

LD201736 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Kabul March 20 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), has spoken over the radio on the occasion of the approaching Afghan new year. He pointed out that, despite the complexities connected with the increase in imperialism's and reaction's undeclared war against the DRA, the outgoing year has been marked by important revolutionary transformations in the country. The work to ensure peace and security in the country has been the focus of the attention of the PDPA and the revolutionary power. Measures have been taken to further strengthen the Army, detachments for the defence of the revolution, Self-Defence Forces, and tribal volunteers. The process went on to rally various sections of population round the goals and tasks of the April Revolution. The year has confirmed the conclusions drawn by the 12th plenary meeting of the PDPA Central Committee that the counter-revolutionaries are not able to push the country off the road of revolutionary development, Babrak Karmal said. The national economy has grown stronger and the volume of trade and transportation has grown.

Successes have been achieved in the fields or education, health care and social security. The output of the products of field cropping and animal husbandry has grown due to the consistent implementation of the land and water reform. The adoption of the law on local bodies of state power and management ensures the drawing of broad sections of population into participation in the administration of the state and contributes to broadening the basis of revolutionary power. In the outgoing year, Babrak Karmal said, the DRA continued to pursue a foreign-policy course based on the principles of peace, peaceful coexistence, non-alignment, friendship and cooperation with other countries. He specially emphasized the DRA's striving for the establishment of friendly relations and cooperation with neighbouring countries. Babrak Karmal urged the Governments of Pakistan and Iran to take a sober view of the realities in the Afghan revolution and to change their unrealistic policy with regard to the DRA and to heed its call concerning a solution to the problems through talks.

ANTI-DRA 'MORAL TERROR' AIM OF CIA 'SECRET WAR'

LD201041 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Kabul March 20 TASS -- Psychological warfare against revolutionary Afghanistan, one of the largest CIA operations during the past few decades, aims primarily at moral terror against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES says in an article devoted to the CIA's secret war against Afghanistan. The newspaper says that that war is being waged with the help of the mass media empire controlled by the CIA and has a protracted character.

The CIA spends millions of dollars in a bid to achieve its ends. Hostile propaganda is being carried out 90 hours per day in different languages. The Voice of America alone broadcasts to Afghanistan in Pashtu and Dari 3.5 hours in each. Broadcasts are being carried out simultaneously by BBC, Deutsche Welle, Radio Israel, Radio Peshawar, Radio Karachi and other "voices." Film-making and commercial companies and mass circulation magazines are also contributing to propaganda masterminded by the CIA.

All of them are spreading lies about Afghanistan, the newspaper says.

The Dutch journalist A. Van Lindon has reported that the CIA has set up in Pakistan a "lies factory," which has such subdivisions as, for instance, a "center of Afghan documents," and an "AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY." The more reactionary Pakistani journalists have direct contacts with the CIA and closely cooperate with the former two organizations. The main "kitchen" cooking up lie about Afghanistan is the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad.

These facts, the newspaper stresses, show the true face of "diplomatic sources."

INDIA CITES 'FRIENDLY,' 'CORDIAL' TIES WITH USSR

LD201333 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi March 20 TASS -- The fruitful Indian-Soviet relations are highly appraised in the annual report of the Ministry for External Affairs of India which was submitted to the parliament of the country. The report stresses that during the year India's friendly and cordial relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community were further developed. Trade and economic cooperation between India and the USSR became broader. The Soviet Union remains India's leading trade partner, the document stresses.

The report notes the great significance of invariable contacts between leaders of the two countries, mutual exchange of visits. The eighth meeting of the inter-governmental Soviet-Indian commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which was held in December 1983, made it possible to consider in detail questions of bilateral economic cooperation in different spheres, to outline measures for its deepening. The trade protocol for 1984, signed by the two countries, provides for a considerable rise in trade, as compared with the previous year.

MINISTER HITS FOREIGN 'SUBVERSION' IN N.E. INDIA

LD211021 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] New Delhi March 21 TASS -- India's Minister of the Interior Prakash Chand Sethi said that there is evidence of foreign powers' involvement in subversive activity in the north-eastern part of India. Answering interpellations by parliament deputies over stepped up sallies of extremists, specifically their recent armed provocation in Imphal [Manipur) in which there were 14 victims, the minister said that members of the underground secessionist groupings undergo training in methods of conducting terroristic and subversive actions at special camps. There is also data showing that various anti-Indian formations, operating in north-eastern states and union territories, are trying to coordinate their actions.

In their interpellations parliamentarians note that secessionists receive assistance and support from U.S. special services. Deputy from the ruling party, the Indian National Congress (I), Harish Ravat drew attention to reports that in Calcutta there was a meeting between the U.S. ambassador in India and one of the ringleaders of the secessionist groupings of Manipur.

Now that subversive activity heightened in the north-eastern part of the country, local news analysts express the opinion that American special services which earlier drew up the plan of separating from India strategic north-eastern areas, known under the codename of "Brahmaputra," do not give up their designs aimed at splitting national unity and territorial integrity of India.

INDIAN WEEKLY NOTES 'EXPANDING' PRC-PAKISTAN TIES

PM210953 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 12 (Signed to Press 15 Mar 84) p 6

[Reprint of article from 11 March issue of Delhi weekly MAINSTREAM: "Beijing Expanding Cooperation With Islamabad" -- first paragraph is ZA RUBEZHOM introduction]

[Text] An Indian journal emphasizes that military-political questions occupy a priority place in the expanding cooperation between Pakistan and China.

The current official visit to Pakistan by PRC President Li Xiannian -- the first since he took over this position -- is a suitable opportunity for an analysis of Sino-Pakistani relations. It may be no accident that, on the eve of the visit, General Ziaul Haq effected an important reorganization of his military government, the first in the 7 years since he took the reins of power.

During last year's visit to Pakistan, PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian declared at one of his press conferences that, if military operations were to start, China's government and people would side with Pakistan.

This makes it possible to judge how successfully military and political cooperation is developing between the two countries. Naturally, this cooperation, a kind of military-political alliance, can be aimed against any of three countries -- India, Afghanistan, or Iran.

President Ziaul Haq himself has admitted that Beijing's military aid in the 14 years between 1966 and 1980 exceeded $2 billion, which is more than the total economic aid given to Pakistan in the 25 years between 1955 and 1980, which totalled only $370 million.

The Chinese have helped Pakistan construct more than 20 industrial and other projects, primarily defense-oriented and especially in the strategic aspects of defense, ranging from bases and dumps to means of communication. A vast aircraft assembly and repair plant has been built in the city of Kamra for the purpose of servicing Chinese-made combat aircraft. China's aid to Pakistan also takes the form of building plants for the production and repair of tanks and the production of firearms and ammunition. The Karakoram highway linking Xinjiang with Pakistan and Karachi's modernized seaport have considerable strategic significance.

Reports have appeared in the press about the establishment with Chinese assistance of several military camps in the region of Gilgit and Skardu. A group of Chinese military specialists visited Pakistan last summer. In the opinion of many people, the talks these specialists conducted with high-ranking officials from Pakistan's Ministry of Defense led to the conclusion of an agreement to build two bases for the Pakistani Army with Chinese help.

One of them will be set up in the Gilgit region, the other close to Karachi. It is reported that China is also helping Pakistan build an underground air force base in (Kakhut).

Pakistan has become a traditional client of Beijing's in the sphere of military procurements. China supplies it with tanks, armored personnel carries, aircraft, artillery, firearms, and ammunition. Military procurements account for a large share of the total volume of trade between China and Pakistan. In monetary terms, these purchases amounted to $165 million in the first half of 1983 and represented a 15-percent increase over the corresponding period in 1982.

Sino-Pakistani cooperation in the development of nuclear weapons has attracted worldwide attention. In 1982 the U.S. Administration, amicably disposed toward both Islamabad and Beijing, virtually confirmed that the Chinese are helping develop Pakistan's nuclear potential.

Pakistan has long been a transhipment base for weapons delivered to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries by a number of countries, first among which are the United States and China. As far as is known, Chinese weapons and ammunition arrive in Pakistan along the Karakoram highway and through the port of Karachi. China supplies the Afghan counterrevolutionaries through Pakistan with 75-mm and 82-mm recoilless guns, automatic rifles, antiaircraft guns, mines, and so on. It is reported that Chinese instructors, especially specialists in subversive activity, are to be found in the Afghan counterrevolutionaries' camps near Quetta, Chitral, and Dir on Pakistani territory. There they train the armed bandits who are later sent to DRA territory.

Despite this coincidence in the general trends of Chinese and Pakistani aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, one cannot fail to note that there are certain differences to China's and Pakistan's approach to the situation around Afghanistan. Although the Pakistani Government is interested in China giving material and military aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, at the same time it wants to retain control over relations between the leaders of Afghan counterrevolutionaries and third countries. It would seem that Ziaul Haq's regime is afraid that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, with support from foreign powers including China, could get involved in unforeseen operations which could threaten Pakistan's long-term interests and security.

On the other hand, China's efforts are aimed at raising contacts with the leaders of Afghan emigres to the level of intergovernmental relations. For example, before the start of the 14th conference of foreign ministers from Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) member countries in Dhaka in December 1983 and during the conference itself, Chinese officials, when conducting talks with official Bangladesh representatives, urged that ICO member countries raise the status of the leaders of Afghan counter-revolutionaries who had come to the conference.

SRV'S VO VAN KIET CONTINUES TALKS IN USSR

Meets Ryzhkov

OW211127 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met on 20 March with Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission.

During the talks, both sides discussed issues related to the economic policies of the CPSU and the CPV, including the issue of formulating the two countries' national economic plans as well as a number of issues concerning economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding.

Visits Lenin Mausoleum

PM201719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to V.I. Lenin Mausoleum"]

[Text] On 18 March, Vo Van Kiet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission, visited the V.L. Lenin Mausoleum.

COMPARISON OF BAYBAKOV RECEIVING VO VAN KEIT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 March in its First Edition on page 4 carries a report on the meeting between USSR's Baybakov and Vo Van Kiet on 19 March. It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published in the 20 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page E 1 revealing the following variatons:

First paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...the USSR Gosplan, met on 19 March with Vo Van Kiet... (substituting "19 March" for "today")

Paragraph two, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...atmosphere, questions of the further comprehensive development of economic cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, which helps strengthen the fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations, were discussed.

Dinh Nho Liem.... (adding passage)

HUN SEN AFRICA TOUR SHOWS PRK'S GROWING PRESTIGE

PM200946 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Kampuchea-Africa: Fruitful Ties"]

[Text] Phnom Penh -- The visit by Hun Sen, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and PRK foreign minister, to a number of African countries is eloquent testimony to the steady growth of the prestige of people's Kampuchea in the international arena, Kampuchea's SPK stresses in a commentary.

The warm reception for the PRK's envoys in the young independent African states confirms the progressive public's support for Kampuchea's consistent and peace-loving foreign policy. The slanderous propaganda ballyhoo kicked up by the imperialist mass media to isolate the PRK internationally is failing. The meetings held with the African states' leaders were fruitful and helped to deepen mutual understanding and establish relations of friendship and cooperation.

People's Kampuchea has now been officially recognized by over 30 states and national liberation movements, the news agency notes. Each year the PRK is visited by dozens of delegations from representative international organizations and prominent public figures from various countries. They are seeing for themselves the tremendous changes that have taken place in Kampuchea since the overthrow of the Pol Pot genocide regime.

People's power has achieved considerable successes in just a short period in various spheres of industry, agriculture, culture, education, and health care. The situation in Kampuchea is firm and stable. Attempts to halt the Kampuchean revolution's confident progress are futile, SPK stresses.

BRIEFS

USSR-PRK RADIO-TV PROTOCOL -- Today in Moscow a protocol was signed between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [Gosteleradio-SSSR] and Radio and Television of Kampuchea for 1984-1986. The document was signed by Comrade Lapin, chairman of Gosteleradio-SSSR and Un Dara, general director of Radio and Television of Kampuchea. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Mar 84 LD]

GDR'S HOFFMANN MEETS WITH CHERNENKO, USTINOV

Atmosphere of 'Cordiality'

PM201722 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 20 March received Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, GDR minister of national defense, who is paying an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

During the meeting, which was conducted in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality, a review was made of the military-political situation developing in Europe as well as of issues relating to the further development of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, participated in the conversation.

Participants at Ustinov Talks

LD201503 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1357 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, 20 Mar (ADN) -- A GDR military delegation headed by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, arrived in the USSR today for an official visit. The delegation, which was invited by the Soviet Government, had a meeting in Moscow with Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense.

The USSR defense minister cordially welcomed the members of the military delegation from the GDR as combat comrades and brothers-in-arms.

During the meeting, both ministers emphasized the close relations between the USSR and the GDR as well as between their forces as an important factor in the reliable protection of socialism and the preservation of peace. They affirmed the resolve of the two fraternal countries, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, to keep the defensive strength at the required level, deepen cooperation between the two armies, and support with all their strength the securing of peace and the prevention of a nuclear war in view of the escalation of the international situation brought about by the most aggressive imperialist circles, especially the United States.

Participating in the meeting, which took place in an exceedingly cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of full agreement, were the members of the military delegation and Deputy Defense Ministers Colonel Generals Heinz Kessler, Fritz Streletz, Horst Stechbarth, Wolfgang Reinhold and Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, as well as Ambassador Dr Egon Winkelmann and Military Attache Major General Guenter Oldenburg.

Present also were the first deputy defense ministers of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the combined forces of the Warsaw Pact member states; and Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov. Also present were Army General Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Political Main Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, as well as marshals, generals and admirals of the Soviet Army and Navy.

After their arrival, the GDR military delegation laid a wreath to honor the founder of the CPSU and of the Soviet state as well as the millions of heroic sons and daughters of the Soviet people who gave their lives for the liberation of the nations of Europe from Hitler fascism in the Great Patriotic War. Army General Hoffmann and the members of the delegation bowed their heads at the Lenin Mausoleum in memory of the leader of the Russian and international proletariat. Afterwards, the delegation stood in silence at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Aleksandr Gardens in the light of the eternal flame.

BAYBAKOV CONFERS WITH POLISH PLANNING CHIEF

PM201721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] On 19 March, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received M. Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers' Planning Committee.

During a talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was discussion of questions of the further development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland.

S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

SOVIET-YUGOSLAV COOPERATION TALKS REVIEWED

PM201713 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 11, Mar 84 pp 6-7

[L. Kharkov dispatch: "Fruitful Talks"]

[Text] Belgrade -- Soviet-Yugoslav relations have been highlighted by two important events: the visit paid by Vice President Vidoje Zarkovic of Yugoslavia to the U.S.S.R. from February 27 to March 1, and the visit to Yugoslavia of a Soviet delegation led by Vice-Premier Ziya Nuriyev from February 27 to March 3.

Central to these events were the talks between Konstantin Chernenko and Vidoje Zarkovic, the Yugoslav media unanimously noted, stressing that the talks proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. The Soviet Union, too, the newspapers said, regards the relations between the two countries as successful, stable, time-tested and serving the interests of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples, the cause of peace and progress.

The Yugoslav press devoted much space to the meeting between Vidoje Zarkovic and Andrey Gromyko and his talks with Vasiliy Kuznetsov and other Soviet leaders. The participants in the talks highly appraised the state of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, noting that it was developing on a long-term, mutually beneficial and stable basis.

On international issues, the sides expressed concern over the increasingly dangerous aggravation of the world situation and stressed the growing role and responsibility of all states in these circumstances for the preservation and strengthening of peace, and for ending the arms build-up, particularly of nuclear arms. Political analysts here emphasize the high appraisal given by the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia to the Non-Aligned Movement as an important factor in the struggle for improving the world situation, preserving peace and enhancing security, for independence, for equal political and economic cooperation. The sides noted the need to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, to establish a new international economic order.

"Our talks were frank and aimed at the further strengthening of cooperation and friendship between our countries," Vidoje Zarkovic said on his return to Belgrade. "We hold identical or similar views on important international issues relating to the struggle for peace and security. Naturally, there are also some differences owing to the different positions our two countries occupy in world affairs and some other circumstances. But these differences are no obstacle to the steady development of our friendly relations."

Equally fruitful was the visit paid to Yugoslavia by the Soviet delegation led by Ziya Nuriyev. The delegates visited Belgrade, Novi Sad (the administrative centre of Vojvodina) and Zagreb, the capital of Croatia. Ziya Nuriyev had talks with Prime Minister Milka Planinc, Vice-Premier Borisav Srebic, Secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Nikola Stojanovic, and leaders of some of the country's republics and provinces.

In their talks with Ziya Nuriyev, the Yugoslav leaders noted the importance of Yugoslavia's business ties with the U.S.S.R. for the solution of the country's economic development tasks. They spoke of the implementation of the long-term programme for economic stabilization and the resolve of the Yugoslav leadership to overcome the existing difficulties. The U.S.S.R., Chairman of the Chamber of the Economy Branko Jovanovic said, has long been Yugoslavia's principal trading partner and there is every reason to believe that in the next few years the trade turnover plan will be overfulfilled.

Ziya Nuriyev and Borisav Srebic signed a protocol on co-operation between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia in the development of agro-industrial complexes.

"The protocol we signed," Borisav Srebic told your correspondent, "is an important step further in extending the sphere of economic co-operation between Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. This time too we paid attention to those aspects of our business ties that have as yet not been fully utilized. As to the contents of the protocol we signed, I would put it briefly thus: it indicates that the forms of our economic ties are being improved and are being raised to a qualitatively higher stage."

The talks in Moscow and Belgrade testify to the high level of the multi-form co-operation between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

BUNDESTAG DEBATES KOHL STATE OF NATION MESSAGE

PM201430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov report under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "Debates in Bonn"]

[Text] Bonn, 18 Mar -- At the end of last week the debates in the West German Bundestag on the "State of the Nation" message delivered by Federal Chancellor H. Kohl lasted for 6 hours. The question of FRG-GDR relations was discussed. In this connection, the views set forth by representatives of the ruling coalition were marked by a stubborn reluctance to fully acknowledge the irreversible reality that the GDR is a sovereign, independent state, a partner with equal rights.

True, in a speech lasting nearly an hour, the federal chancellor did find time to note that Bonn is ready to continue to deepen and extend ties, above all economic ties, with its eastern neighbor. But that was apparently the end of the positive section of the message. It was followed by remarks which could not help but remind listeners of the notorious "cold war" times when Bonn beat the drum of "reunification" and thought of "swallowing up" the GDR with the help of NATO, which to this day is emphatically declared to be the cornerstone of the government's policy.

The speech by T. Waigel, chairman of the Land group of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, was characteristic. His speech showed that the concept of "eternal yesterday's men," which is used in the FRG to describe those who cannot or will not renounce the past and still think in terms of hostility and hatred toward anything progressive, in the terms of the "cold war" and confrontation, cannot yet be consigned to the archives. These people unfortunately exist and -- what is more -- enjoy influence and authority here.

Well, who would think of coming out against official contacts between the Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber, against turning the two German states' permanent missions into embassies? T. Waigel did. To applause from the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union faction, he delivered slanderous attacks against the GDR and attempted to interfere in its internal affairs.

It should be noted that such tirades are nothing new here. The walls of Bonn's Bundestag have heard more than enough of them in the more than 30 years of the FRG's existence. But in whatever terms people may try to justify the fierce, hostile tone toward the GDR which was adopted by supporters of the ruling coalition during the debates -- in terms of the forthcoming elections in Bavaria, or anything else -- all the same, that tone cannot be justified after the fruitful period of detente for which the foundations were laid in the seventies.

It would be incorrect to suggest that all the Bundestag debates were in the same key. H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic faction, speaking on its behalf, while noting certain "constructive elements" in the State of the Nation message, criticized its general tone, reminiscent, he said, of the fifties. The speaker condemned the government's reluctance to establish official contacts between the Bundestag and the GDR People's Chamber and demanded concrete steps from the government to improve the two states' relations.

The chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction, unlike the federal chancellor, devoted great attention in his speech to disarmament questions. He again condemned the decision to deploy U.S. missiles on FRG territory, which was pushed through the Bundestag by the government and "led only to the acceleration of the arms race."

H.-J. Vogel called on the government to undertake concrete initiatives in the disarmament sphere, support a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the proposal to renounce the use of force, and cut military spending. The speaker also proposed supporting the Warsaw Pact states' initiative on freeing Europe from chemical weapons and called for new peace initiatives.

The members of the opposition factions greeted with applause this speech by H.-J. Vogel, who has just returned from a trip to Moscow, where he was received by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Berlin, where he talked with E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

A representative of the Green Party who spoke in the debate called for international legal recognition of the GDR without any "ifs" or "buts" and for the FRG's withdrawal from NATO.

Contrary to the wishes of the ruling coalition leadership, the debates did not demonstrate total unanimity in its ranks. There were realistic elements, in particular, in the speech of H.-G. Hoppe, deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party faction, who drew the Bundestag's attention to the contradictions which mark Bonn's official policy at present.

"As before, only the realities which have arisen on our continent as a result of World War II and postwar developments can form a starting point for a constructive policy," he said. "These include: the existence of two independent German states with different social systems, and also the fact that they belong to different alliances." H.-G. Hoppe came out in favor of developing contacts between the FRG and GDR legislative bodies.

The Presidium of the German Communist Party [DKP] Board, while noting in a statement certain positive remarks made in H. Hohl's message, believes that on the whole it lacks a due sense of reality and responsibility. It is permeated to a significant extent by an unrealistic clinging to greater German political positions which have long since collapsed and by gross interference in the GDR's internal affairs. The DKP Board Presidium's statement sharply criticizes the message's lack of any mention of the socialist countries' initiatives in the sphere of detente and disarmament.

The debates in the Bonn Bundestag showed that in this supreme organ of state power in the country, the majority is still in the hands of those who do not want to renounce their old views or the policy which has long since been compromised, inasmuch as it does not meet the true interests of good-neighborliness, security, and peace in Europe.

'ANTI-SOVIETISM' IN FRG MEDIA EXCORIATED

PM201154 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "From Outside"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 Mar -- It is not particularly difficult to imagine what the reaction of Bonn officialdom and the FRG mass media would be if, for example, the moderator of a Soviet television program were to groundlessly accuse virtually all West German diplomats, correspondents, and representatives of the business world in Moscow of being engaged in activity absolutely incompatible with their status. And then, after having flung mud at them, were to demand that the authorities "finally take firm measures" and "throw them out of the country."

Or if leading Soviet newspapers and journals were to begin to systematically publish the "records" of certain "suspicious persons" among West German representatives in Moscow, ascribing every possible "crime" to them, giving these people's addresses and telephone numbers, and inviting people, as it were, to carry out psychological terror or even sometimes physical violence against them. It is, after all, a question of "enemies," and there is no need to stand on ceremony with them. What a noisy wave of protest would be raised in that event! How loudly people here would begin to refer to the Helsinki Final Act, the system of treaties and agreements between the FRG and the USSR, the norms of international law, and the laws of hospitality of mere decency!

It is quite absurd to imagine this in the Soviet Union. But in the FRG, unfortunately, such things do take place, and are on the increase.

Anticommunists and anti-Soviets of various hues have markedly stepped up their inflammatory activity in the FRG. They have begun very active intimidation of FRG citizens with the bugaboo of the "Soviet threat" in all its forms. To achieve this, the whole mass media have been brought into operation: for example, the ZDF television channel, headed by Gerhard (Levantal), a primitive anticommunist and dyed-in-the-wool reactionary who acts as a CIA stooge. He appears on the television screen once or twice a month on the "ZDF Magazin" program to scare the citizens with tales of "Red intrigues." DIE WELT, mouthpiece of the newspaper and magazine magnate Springer, has recently become a kind of semi-official organ for Bonn. Or there is the tabloid BILD ZEITUNG, which aims primitive but concentrated blows at the heads of the citizenry: This rag has a circulation of 5 million. Nor do the magazine QUICK and outwardly respectable publications like the newspapers, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, GENERAL-ANZEIGER, and others balk at all kinds of fabrications about "Red agents'" intrigues. Referring to "confidential" or "government" sources (sources which should be sought across the Atlantic), they publish "exposes," "records," and photographs of people working in Soviet establishments in the FRG, accusing them of all manner of machinations and terrible designs regarding the "FRG's security."

It is not just a question of typical Western "sensational journalism." What is involved are the actions of certain circles which do not find the normal development of political, economic, and other relations between the FRG and the USSR to their liking. There is a systematic and purposeful campaign of slander and fomentation of anti-Soviet feeling among a section of the West German population, a campaign patently inspired from outside in order to cause the maximum hindrance to the activity of Soviet establishments and poison the climate of relations between the two countries. It is to be regretted that certain of the FRG mass media which plume themselves on their "independence" and "nonpartisanship" should allow themselves to be harnessed to the creaking wagon of those people who do not want mutual understanding between peoples and seek to cancel out everything positive that has been built up in FRG-USSR relations in past years at the cost of considerable effort.

GROMYKO RECEIVES ALGERIAN PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

PM211051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

["Talk at the Kremlin"]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received in the Kremlin 20 March Bachir Rouis, the personal envoy of the president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front, and minister of information of the republic.

Andrey Gromyko and Bachir Rouis had a conversation in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, in the course of which they exchanged opinions on topical international problems, including the situation in the Middle East, the Mediterranean, and Africa, and also on certain aspects of the Soviet-Algerian relations.

Andrey Gromyko drew Bachir Rouis' attention to the speech delivered by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on March 2, in which Konstantin Chernenko gave a principled appraisal of the present-day world situation and formulated a concrete program of measures aimed at initiating a constructive breakthrough in today's international relations and at averting the nuclear threat from mankind. It was stressed in this context that the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, in particular in Sicily, was creating an immediate threat to the security of not only European countries, but also of Algeria and other countries in North Africa.

The Algerian envoy spoke highly of the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at lessening international tension, which is escalating through the fault of the United States and other imperialist countries.

Andrey Gromyko noted the important role played in the struggle for detente and disarmament by the peace-loving states which participate in the Nonaligned Movement.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, the sides stated that it remained explosive as a consequence of Israeli aggression and growing U.S. armed intervention in the affairs of Arab countries. In this context, Andrey Gromyko and the personal envoy of the Algerian president strongly denounced the aggressive actions of Washington and Tel Aviv against sovereign Arab countries, in particular against Syria and Lebanon, and reiterated the need for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and for ending the interventionist actions of the United States and Israel against Arab countries. They confirmed the resolve of the USSR and Algeria to continue efforts to achieve a comprehensive and fair settlement in the Middle East and to ensure the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Analyzing the situation in Africa, both sides stressed their firm conviction that today it was more necessary than ever before to work for the cohesion of the anti-imperialist and anticolonial forces of the continent in order to counter the activization of the forces of neocolonialism in their attempts to hamper the free and independent development of the African peoples. Particular attention was attached to the situation in Southern Africa and in other regions of the continent where the situation remains tense.

Andrey Gromyko and Bachir Rouis expressed satisfaction with the development of traditional relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and Algeria. They noted that there were favorable prospects for the further extension of fruitful Soviet-Algerian cooperation in the political, economic, and other fields in the interests of the peoples of both countries and stronger world peace.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Bachir Rouis, personal envoy of the Algerian president.

Andrey Gromyko and Bachir Rouis exchanged short toasts at the luncheon, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

LIBYA REJECTS SUDAN'S 'HOSTILE CHARGES'

LD210954 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] New York March]1 TASS -- The Government of Libya has categorically rejected the hostile charges of Sudan, which "mean one thing only -- preparations for an armed aggression against Libya with the assistance of imperialist powers."

A letter of the Secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Affairs of the Supreme People's Committee of Libya 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki sent to the U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and circulated as a document of the U.N. Security Council stresses that on the order of the major imperialist countries, Sudan is going to draw the region into an international conflict and to offer its territory for the deployment there of foreign military bases intended for organizaing an aggression against neighbouring countries.

The letter stresses that the threats directed at Libya are groundless and points out the danger coming from Western countries which would like to turn Sudan into its instrument of the armed struggle against Libya.

Requests Security Council Session

LD211001 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Tripoli March 21 TASS -- Libya has called for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the situation that has taken shape as a result of U.S. threats against that country.

A memorandum issued by the People's Bureau for External Relations of Libya says that the dispatch of U.S. AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) [as received] planes and a squadron of fighter aircraft comes within the framework of preparations for an overt U.S. aggression against Libya. Washington's actions constitute a flagrant violation of he United Nations Charter, and generate a threat to peace and security in the Middle East and the world over.

The bombing of Omdurman, a suburb of the Sudanese capital, and efforts to accuse Libya of involvement in that incident are nothing else than a well-rehearsed show to be used as a pretext for ordering U.S. troops into the region with the aim of bringing pressure to bear on Libya and staging an act of aggression against its people. In such a situation Libya reserves the right to repulse the aggressors encroaching on its dignity and freedom, the document says in conclusion.

USSR ECONOMIC RELATIONS OFFICIAL ON LIBYAN TIES

LD201857 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Talk by Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; date and place not specified -- recorded in Russian with superimposed translation]

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriyah is going through an important stage of its path of constructing a multisectored national economy, including an advanced industry, a large base for generating energy, and high-return agriculture.

In implementing these missions, an important role is designated to the economic and technical cooperation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah with the Soviet Union. This cooperation includes various sectors of the Libyan economy, such as energy, including nuclear energy, the iron and steel, chemical, oil and gas industries, and agriculture, in addition to preparing cadres. The Tajura nuclear research center is the base for generating nuclear energy, the new sector of the Libyan economy. It has been successfully built and exploited with the help of Soviets experts, and the peaceful nuclear energy has been placed at the service of the rapid development of industry and agriculture. Soviet institutions have also helped in setting up a standardized electricity network in Libya. Plans for extending this network are under study. Three other high-voltage lines are under construction.

Soviet experts have drawn up a general plan for the comprehensive development of the gas industry in Libya until the year 2000. This plan is very important from the point of view of the systematic extension of gas lines and the construction of gas tanks. The construction of a large gas pipeline between Massah, al-Burayqah and Misratah is nearly complete. Industrial cooperation in the field of drilling (?exploration) wells in the Libyan oil fields is developing successfully. Well drilling is undertaken by Soviet experts using equipment imported from the Soviet Union.

A major role in the industrialization of the Libyan Jamahiriyah will be played by the iron and steel complex to be constructed near Misratah. Soviet institutions have also outlined the technical and economic specifications for constructing the second stage of the complex there. It has been decided that the complex will exploit Libyan iron ore, and will have a capacity of 5 million tons of steel per annum. An agreement has been reached concerning the continuation of cooperation in this project. It should be pointed out that there are huge possibilities for the development of cooperation in the sphere of chemical industries. One of the projects included in this field which should be mentioned first is the Sirte nitrofertilizer complex.

Great importance is given to cooperation in the field of preparing Libyan national cadres. The Soviet side is ready to continue widening this cooperation. More educational centers will be constructed in Libya, and Libyans will continue to seek education in the Soviet Union.

In the years following the September revolution, Libyan agriculture has seen important achievements, but there are still more than a few problems in this field. One of the main problems is the rationalization of soil usage. In solving this problem, Libya receives help from Soviet experts, who are mapping the coastal regions of Libya in an area of about 3 million hectares. An agreement has been reached on the continuation of cooperation in this field.

There are many suitable opportunities for practicing broad economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This undoubtedly will help reinforce Libya's economic independence and prosperity and deepen the friendship between our peoples.

MORE ON COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH IRAQ

PM201158 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Documents Signed"]

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Mar -- An intergovernment agreement on the further development of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Iraq has been signed here.

The document provides for the rendering of aid to Iraq by the Soviet Union in installing two major establishments -- a thermal power station and a hydraulic complex.

The agreement was signed on the Soviet side by Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and on the Iraqi side by S. Yasin Khudayr, minister of industry and minerals.

A protocol on the results of the recent 14th session of the Soviet-Iraqi Standing Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was also signed. It defined the main avenues of the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres.

REPORTS OF CW SUPPLY TO IRAQ 'IDIOTIC'

NC200950 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 19 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" program]

[Excerpts] Almost every day Western mass media publish propaganda on the Iran-Iraq war and pour oil on the fire of this conflict. A few days ago, Belgium's LA LANETERNE newspaper also played its part in this act. In one of its articles, this newspaper referred to a Belgian scholar and alleged that in the Iran-Iraq war chemical poisons delivered to Iraq by East European countries are used. Of course, one could ignore these idiotic allegations. The originators of such provocations have repeatedly been disgraced by the publication of facts gathered by reliable international committees.

Apparently this propaganda has two objectives: On the one hand, efforts are continuing to escalate this war so that the belligerent sides and the world's social circles will begin to abandon the thought of the need to seek ways for a peaceful solution to the crisis. On the other hand, efforts are being made to harm Iran's relations with socialist countries and to discredit the socialist countries' foreign policy. Meanwhile, the imperialists' propaganda does not refrain from any calumny and false accusation in a bid to ensure these objectives.

But the imperialists' hopes are in vain. Every soberminded person knows that the socialist countries do not have any interests in the protraction and expansion of the meaningless Iran-Iraq war, that the production and delivery of chemical weapons to another country is not to their benefit, and that this is completely contrary to the principles of their foreign policy. The recent remarks by Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, in which the importance of Soviet initiatives on the banning of chemical weapons had been stressed, once again confirms this. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary warned that it is a matter of totally and universally banning the use and production of chemical weapons and the elimination of all the reserves of this weapon. The Soviet Union's stance on this topic is very clearly and precisely reflected in these remarks.

SOVIET TANKER HITS MINE OFF NICARAGUA

LD210741 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 21 Mar 84

["'Lugansk'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Managua March 21 TASS -- The policy of terrorism pursued by the Reagan administration towards Nicaragua has resulted in a fresh crime. On March 20 when the Soviet tanker ship "Lugansk" was entering the Nicaraguan port of Sandino, it was damaged by an explosion as a result of hitting a mine planted by mercenaries, who are at the service of the United States Government, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said. As a result, five Soviet seamen were injured. The crew of the ship succeeded in patching the hole and started discharging the oil delivered in the tanker.

The criminal attack against the Soviet tanker is part of the similar subversive acts staged by the Somozista bandits in the Nicaraguan ports of Bluefields and Corinto, is evidence of the attempts of the United States at blockading Nicaragua, which are a component part of its undeclared war against the people of the republic, says the statement by the Foreign Ministry. This latest action, the statement says, is fresh proof of the aggressive and criminal character of the policy of state terrorism used by the Reagan administration in its striving to subordinate Nicaragua again to the United States' rule.

The Government of Nicaragua deeply deploring the fact that Soviet seamen along with Dutch and Central American seamen, who suffered previously, became victims of the insane policy of the United States Government, warns about the serious danger to international sea shipping from the massive planting of mines and other explosive devices off the shores of Central America.

The Government of Nicaragua reaffirms its striving to carry on the struggle for peace in Central America and again turns to foreign governments with the request to provide it with the military-technical means necessary for defence from the terror unleashed by the Reagan administration, the statement by the Foreign Ministry stresses.

Protest to U.S.

LD211457 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 21 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today served on the charge d'affaires of the USA in the USSR a note from the Government of the USSR. It reads:

On March 20 this year the Soviet tanker "Lugansk" hit a mine and was damaged as it approached Nicaragua's Sandino Port. Some crew members were wounded.

The Soviet Government holds the U.S. Government responsible for that grave crime, an act of banditry and piracy.

It is common knowledge -- and the U.S. Administration itself makes no secret of the fact -- that the United States is perpetrating direct interference in the affairs of sovereign countries in Central America and waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua. U.S. official agencies finance, train and equip gangs of mercenaries and terrorists, which intrude into Nicaraguan territory, commit banditry and violence and kill peaceful civilians. It is also known that there are in those groups representatives of U.S. special services. In this way the United States is carrying out in practice a policy of state terrorism.

Another very dangerous manifestation of this policy has become actions against foreign ships making commercial voyages to Nicaragua or close to its coast. Mines are planted in vast areas of the sea adjacent to Nicaragua, in its territorial waters and even in its ports, and other explosive devices are used. Several foreign ships have already been blown up by them. Commercial ships proceeding to Nicaraguan ports are attacked.

The character and scope of these criminal operations leave no doubt that they are perpetrated with the direct participation of agencies and persons controlled by the U.S. Government, which is thus directly guilty of violating one of the fundamental principles of international law, the right of freedom of navigation.

All these unlawful actions of the USA are creating a dangerous situation and cannot be tolerated. They also show the true worth of statements by the U.S. Administration about the U.S. readiness to work for lessening international tension and appeals for restraint and for the non-use of force or threat of force.

The Soviet Union condemns most categorically the policy of terrorism, arbitrariness and interference in the affairs of sovereign independent states pursued by the United States as incompatible with the commonly recognized norms of law and morality and creating a threat to peace and international security, and insists that it be ended.

The Government of the USSR states its resolute protest to the Government of the USA in connection with the criminal action against the Soviet ship "Lugansk" and warns that the United States will bear the entire responsibility for the consequences with which the continuation of actions of this kind is fraught.

The Government of the USSR reserves the right to demand compensation for the Soviet citizens who suffered injury and the replacement of the material damage done to Soviet property.

PRESS ON REACTION TO ANDROPOV COMMEMORATION

PM191405 [Editorial Report] Although all the major Moscow dailies for 17 and 18 March carry TASS roundups on Soviet public meetings held to express support for the party-government decree commemorating Andropov, they appear to differ slightly in the prominence that they accord to the roundups.

PRAVDA First Edition and IZVESTIYA Morning Edition do not publish their roundups until 18 March. Both papers publish them on page 2. IZVESTIYA's 800-word version is slightly longer than PRAVDA's version. IZVESTIYA Morning Edition for 17 March front-pages a photograph showing a new housing development in the center of the city of Andropov, but the caption makes no allusion to the commemorative decree. PRAVDA's 17 March second Edition carries its TASS roundup on page 2.

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (both editions), SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA First Edition, TRUD, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA publish roundups on 17 March. All front-page the items except SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, which carries its roundup on page 2. The longest -- 850 words -- versions of the roundup are carried by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, which accompanies it with a 300-word report on a meeting held at the tank division named for Andropov, and by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, TRUD, and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA carry 600 word versions.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA first edition follows up its publication of the roundup on 17 March with a photofeature on the city of Andropov on 18 March. The feature is carried on pages 1, 2 and 4 and includes a photograph of Andropov as a student. The captions to the photographs recount Andropov's links with the city of Rybinsk, now renamed Andropov.

ANDROPOV FAMILY EXPRESSES THANKS FOR CONDOLENCES

PM210853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] To the PRAVDA Editorial Office

Through your newspaper, permit us to express heartfelt gratitude to all the institutions, organizations, and individual people in our country and abroad who expressed their condolences at the great sorrow that has befallen us on the death of dear Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The Andropov family.

TASHKENT REPORTS ON EARTHQUAKE IN UZBEKISTAN

LD201524 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0900 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] Tashkent central seismic station reports:

On 20 Mar at 0229 local time, a strong tremor was recorded. Its center was near Gazli, in Bukhara oblast, 500 kilometers southwest of Tashkent. North of Gazli the tremor was over 9 points. It was 8-9 points in Gazli, 7 in Bukhara, 6 in Navoi, 5-6 in Samarkand, 5 in Urgench, Dzhizak and Mukus, and 4 in Tashkent. In Dushanbe and Ashkhabad the tremor was 4 points. In the Farghana valley it was 3 points.

According to reports from the seismic station, the (?source) of the quake was 20 kilometers deep, as was the source of the Gazli earthquake of 17 May 1976. In Gazli and Bukhara cities, [words indistinct] points near the center of the earthquake, some buildings were destroyed.

TELEVISION FEATURE ON BREAD, WATER CONSERVATION

OW151102 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0640 GMT on 9 March carries the 30-minute "Political Observer's Talk" program with Yuriy Aleksandrovich Letunov.

Letunov begins the program by noting that the previous day was International Women's Day, as well as the importance of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections held last week. He says that this program will be devoted to replies to television viewers' questions on labor, bread, and environmental protection.

Letunov then narrates a video clip showing a typical work day in Moscow and highlighting work vacancy notices outside Moscow enterprises. He notes that full employment in the USSR is often taken for granted, while unemployment is prevalent in the West.

Turning to thrifty attitudes toward bread, Letunov introduces a video report by Vladimir Ryazanov on plant-breeding work in Saratov Oblast, featuring the work of a Saratov Agricultural Institute laboratory in the quest to develop a winter durum wheat. Video shows plant breeders working in fields and in the laboratory, and Ryazanov interviewing laboratory chief N.S. Saltykova on wheat breeding. Letunov then interviews Saltykova in the studio on her work and her economical attitude toward bread.

Turning to water conservation, Letunov introduces a video report on the drainless water-circulation system introduced at the Verkh-Isetskiy Metallurgical Plant in Sverdlovsk Oblast, showing production, the plant's water-conservation laboratory, its health spas, and fish-breeding pool. The plant's chief power engineer is interviewed on the system. This is followed by an interview with I.S. Shakhov, director of the Ural Scientific Research Institute of Water Resources, on conservation in the Ural Region.

In conclusion, Letunov discusses the question of recreation, noting that in 1983, 46,000 spaces were created at sanitoriums, guest houses, and health centers in the USSR. Letunov then reads a prerevolutionary guidebook on Sochi and Krasnaya Polyana in Krasnodar Kray, while video shows the modern health resort and highlights the changes there since 1911.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON MORALITY, RESPONSIBILITY

PM150948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 84 First Edition p 2

[A. Yermonskiy book review under the rubric "Among the Books": "Morality and Responsibility" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The authors of this book (footnote) ("Where the Individual Begins" [S Chego Nachinayetsya Lichnost] [general editor R.I. Kosolapov], Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1983, 360 pages) have not formulated the title as a question. And one of its merits must be sought perhaps in this -- at first glance insignificant -- detail. It talks about morals, moral stance, moral choice, and the correlation between ideals and actual reality for the sake of the ideals' attainment. The book's authors R. I. Kosolapov, V.A. Pechenev, V.I. Tolstykh, E.A. Arabvogly, and E.V. Ilyenkov do not pose these problems from a narrow utilitarian viewpoint, nor do they, as people say, attack them head-on, as sometimes happens when people write on moral or ethical subjects. It may be that not all of their specific and personal conclusions are beyong dispute. But these conclusions are never merely postulated, but are invariably backed by substantive arguments.

The book consists of publicistic essays without any apparent interconnection. Its chapters deal with the Leninist life stance and the dialectical links between the moral stance of Russian revolutionary democrats and the Bolsheviks, with the problem of choosing the path of revolution, with criticism of some bourgeois social and moral doctrines, and with some other questions. In their entirety, however, they enable the reader to grasp the scope of the problems discussed and their direct link with the practice of building the developed socialist society.

An individual's world outlook can be morally meaningful only if it becomes a person's WAY OF LIFE, since mere adherence to the most advanced ideas is in itself insufficient TO GIVE AN INDIVIDUAL IDEOLOGICAL INTEGRITY IN DEED. This is the starting point of the authors' deliberations. This would seem to be a truism. But the book reminds us how difficult it is to achieve it. This requires incessant application of mind and spirit, constant striving for detailed and broad knowledge, and the ability not to be satisfied with "readymade answers" (otherwise one may end up at one of two extremes -- either dogmatism or total lack of discipline in thinking). What is also needed is the art of APPLYING the knowledge gained, in other words building it up on a firm philosophical foundation of world outlook and acting in public and everyday life in accordance with moral principles deduced from this knowledge.

In our age of information, which presses on man from literally all sides, this task is by no means easier than it was in the age of, for example, Socrates or Tolstoy, who are also discussed in the book. Today, one chapter says, "the feeling of 'I know everything' encouraged by the daily absorption of all kinds of information and a vast stream of data about 'a little of everything' which settle in the memory without being properly processed by the mind -- here we have a typical sign of modern semiliteracy" (pp 104-105). And this has always been an enemy of true conviction, in other words of a conscientious stance on life.

And a paramount role here has to be played by the creative and considered study of Marxist subjects. "The method of learning by heart, which is at times applied to them as it is to other school subjects," the book rightly notes, "obviously profanes the scientific world outlook. It must be always remembered that the tuition of the elements of Marxism does not pursue either educational or narrowly specialized goals, but is aimed at shaping the representative of any profession AS A PERSON, as a socially active and valuable individual" (p 73).

This is that much more important in view of the fact that the theory of Marx, Engels, and Lenin provides the most organic link between the ideal of justice, equality, and fraternity and the specific struggle for drawing closer to it, by revealing the objective laws of this struggle. And this is precisely why Marxism-Leninism "Does not exonerate anyone of the MORAL RESPONSIBILITY for the results of his own historical actions nor does it take away the hard problems of moral choice or moral conflict situations which are inevitably encountered by every conscientious revolutionary who has taken the path of practical struggle for the materialization of the scientifically substantiated ideal of socialist society" (pp 50-51). And the book emphasizes this very aspect of the matter -- the personal responsibility of everyone with which, in fact, the individual begins.

The latest Political Literature Publishing House book does not offer light or entertaining reading. But it does offer truly gripping reading for all who are interested in the Marxist-Leninist concept of the individual and the daily problems connected with the individual's molding and shaping at the stage of developed socialism. It is typical that the book contains numerous quotations, but they do not simply support one view or another; they rather urge people to give some thought to the essence of the thought contained in each one of them.

And this is why the volume published by the Political Literature Publishing House leads the reader not just to the "circle of wise thoughts," but to the circle of wise men, as if tempting him to turn to the bookshelf.

ALIYEV STRESSES SOCIALIST LABOR IN MAGAZINE

LD071827 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] In the Soviet Union, the people are taking an ever-bigger part in governing society. This has been stressed in the magazine WORLD MARXIST REVIEW by Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party. Collective work is establishing itself more and more firmly in the economy, social relations, and culture. The law on labor collectives was approved last year and is being successfully implemented. It has extended the rights of the collectives in coping with social and economic problems at the enterprises and enhanced the people's participation in managing the economy. Over a third of the country's population took part in discussing the law. The people also participated actively in the recent parliamentary elections. Millions of people worked on the electoral commissions and also as campaigners and propagandists.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS TBILISI WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

PM171540 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Mar 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "To the Glorious Women Workers of the Land of Georgia"]

[Excerpt] A ceremonial meeting devoted to International Women's Day was held 7 March at the Tbilisi State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet.

In the meeting's presidium were Comrades E. Shevardnadze, G. Andronikashivili, V. Arkhipov. G. Gabuniya, P. Gilashvili, G. Yenukidze, A. Inauri, D. Kartvelishvili, B. Nikolskiy, D. Patiashivili, T. Rostiashvili, S. Khabeishvili, D. Cherkeziya, N. Chitanava, and Zh. Shartava, party, war, and labor veterans, production front-runners, scientific and cultural figures, and leading party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers.

DYMSHITS PRESENTS CHALLENGE BANNER TO UZBEK SSR

GF121723 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 12 Mar 84

[Text] The joint meeting of the republic's party economic aktivs and leading production workers was dedicated to the presentation to Uzbek workers of the Order of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Council, as well as to the obligations of Uzbek workers derived from the decisions adopted by the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the address delivered at the plenum by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On 12 March, representatives of labor collectives, officials of ministries and administra tions, party and soviet representatives, and (?scientists) and social figures convened in [word indistinct] in Tashkent. The meeting was opened by Comrade Akil Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Konstantin Chernenko was unanimously elected as honorary member of the meeting's presidium. The floor was given to Comrade Veniamin Dymshits, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and in accordance with the instructions of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Veniamin Dymshits congratulated the workers of the Uzbek SSR for their great victory in their work which deserved the august award of the homeland. Against a background of continuous applause by the leading workers, he presented to the representatives of the republic the Order of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Council.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, thanked the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for their high assessment of the work carried out by Uzbek workers as well as for their unlimited (?concern) for Soviet individuals. He also expressed confidence that Uzbek workers will work in a self-sacrificing way during the current year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period to consolidate the victories achieved and meet the glorious 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party, [words indistinct], with new horizons in their work.

Also addressing the meeting were Mirzamakhmud Musakhanov, first secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee; Yusupov, [word indistinct] president of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences; (Manzarov), director of Kommunizm Kolkhoz in (Akhinchu) Rayon; Khudaybergenov, first secretary of Khorezm Oblast Party Committee; Babakhanova, brigade leader in the Navoi Sovkhoz in [name indistinct] Rayon; Yusupov, chairman of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Council of Ministers; (Yogchova), apparat worker in [words indistinct]; (Faik Urugh), first secretary of the (Khuvayda) Rayon Party Committee; [name and title indistinct]; Dzhurabekov, minister of land reclamation and water resources of the Uzbek SSR; and [names and titles indistinct].

The heads of delegations from fraternal republics, including Inglab Shamiyev, minister of procurement of Azerbiajan SSR; [name indistinct], secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee; and Bally Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; also congratulated the Uzbek workers on the occasion of the presentation of the homeland's august award.

The participants of the meeting unanimously approved a congratulatory telegram to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Council.

Participating in the jubilant meeting were members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Abdullayeva, Aytmuratov, Anisimkin, [name indistinct], Mikhaylov, Musakhanov, Osetrov, Khudayberdyyev, Makhmudova, and Umarov, and [name indistinct], a renowned (?functionary) of the CPSU Central Committee.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS KIEV AWARD CEREMONY

PM130937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 84 First Edition p 7

[Tass report: "High Motherland Award"]

[Text] Kiev, 6 Mar -- Ukrainian industry took a step forward last year. Output worth more than R1.9 billion above the plan was sold. For having achieved high results in the All-Union Socialist Competition and having successfully fulfilled the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 in industry, the Ukrainian SSR has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee.

This high award was presented today at a meeting of the republic's party economic aktiv by L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers stated that a detailed program of creative work for Soviet people was outlined in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the plenum and to the voters of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug.

The republic's workers will make every possible effort to increase production efficiency, strengthen discipline and order, and eliminate shortcomings.

Attends Women's Day Meeting

AU081038 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Summary[On the occasion of International Women's Day, a meeting of representatives of the city's working people and garrison troops was held in Kiev on 7 March. "Present in the presidium were Communist Party leaders from the Ukraine and other republics Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, (name indistinct), Titarenko, Kapto, Kolomiyets, Mukha, Pogrebnyak," and other officials.

Visits Shevchenko Exhibition

AU091407 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 9 Mar 84

[Text] The creative heritage of Taras Shevchenko, talented master of painting and drawing, is being presented at an exhibition opened in the republic's exhibition pavilion on the occasion of the 170th anniversary of his birth. It comprises 160 original works from the collection of the Shevchenko State Museum in Kiev. The exhibition also includes works by modern Ukrainian painters, sculptors, and sketchers holding the Ukrainian SSR Shevchenko prizes. They unfold the pages of the biography of the great poet and revolutionary and reproduce the pages of the heroic history of the land of the Soviets.

On 8 March, the exposition was visited by Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Kapto, Kolomiyets, Mukha, and Pogrebnyak.

LIGACHEV, YEPISHEV AT ELECTION COMMISSION SESSION

LD111153 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 6 March, in the Vremya newscast, carries a report on the session of the Central Electoral commission in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Union in Moscow at which commission chairman Markov summed up the Supreme Soviet election results. The commission members then signed a protocol on the registration of deputies. The video shows Markov making his speech at the meeting followed by shots of Ligachev, Dzhanibekov, Yepishev, Menteshashvili, and others signing the protocol.

DEPUTY PREMIER ANTONOV VISITS GEORGIAN PLANTS

PM151346 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Mar 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "In the Interests of Developing Georgia's Industry: A.K. Antonov's Stay in the Republic"]

[Text] A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was in Georgia for 4 days in connection with the presentation to the republic of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for victory in All-Union Socialist Competition.

Together with E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Goergian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic, A.K. Antonov visited a number of industrial enterprises and scientific research institutes in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, and Rustavi, and the republic's Center for Organizing Work To Satisfy the Population's Demand for Consumer Goods, where he talked with engineering and technical workers, workers, and employees, inquired about their working and living conditions, and listened to their proposals, requests and wishes.

During his visit to the Analitpribor Science and Production Association the guest was shown the institute and the experimental plant and was acquainted with developments, specifically, an installation for determining the impurity content in oil, equipment for monitoring the level of water pollution, and so forth. A.K. Antonov made a high assessment of the developments and advised that their introduction into the national economy be expanded.

At the Azot Production Association's Rustavi Electrolytic Manganese Dioxide Plant, where E.A. Shevardnadze and A.K. Antonov were accompanied by A.G. Petrishev, USSR minister of mineral fertilizer production, problems of improving the quality of output and technology and replacing equipment were examined. It was pointed out that the union ministry, the Soyuzazot Association, and its head institute must deal more specifically and concretely with questions of the Rustavi plant, whose output is so acutely needed by the country's industry.

A positive assessment was given to the results of the work of the Tbilisi All-Union Scientific Research Project Design Institute of Low Capacity Electric Machinery in the creation of machine tools for automating the processes of assembling electric motors, of materials for enhancing stamp durability, and of new equipment for reducing raw materials expenditure.

A number of questions of enterprises' socioeconomic development were raised with A.K. Antonov during his visit to the Tbilisi Elektrovozostroitel and Stankostroitel Production Associations and the Tsentrolit Iron and Steel Casting Plant. In particular, the republic is short of cast steel. In this connection a desire was expressed to resolve the question of increasing the production of this type of cast metal at Tsentrolit immediately and to make provision for this reorientation in the process of the current modernization of the plant.

The cooperation between the Kirovo Machine Tool Building Plant and Georgian's Lenin Polytechnical Institute was given a high assessment. With the help of scientists here two machine tools have been developed -- one for polishing stone and the so-called graph plotter, on the basis of which a programmable machine tool for preparing sheets is being created. It was noted that the undertaking will be of value not only to production but also to scientists, who will be able to verify their theoretical developments in practice.

A.K. Antonov advised the collective at the Lenin Electric Locomotive Building Plant, which is currently preparing to produce the powerful new VL-15 locomotive, to start development of an alternating current locomotive. This will make it possible to expand the production range and will benefit both the enterprises itself and the entire national economic complex of the republic and the country.

During his stay in Kutaisi A.K. Antonov visited the truck plant, the motor unit plant, and the electromechanical plant. While becoming acquainted with production and talking with the enterprises' workers, he gave a number of pieces of advice and instructions on increasing the quantity and enhancing the quality of agricultural tractor-trailer rigs, accelerating the development of modern designs of motor units and attached implements and increasing the life of submersible electric motors.

It was especially stressed that the machine building sectors of industry largely determine the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the national economy, which is why such great attention is devoted to them. We must develop robotics and flexible technology as widely as possible and introduce powder metallurgy, microprocessor equipment, and other latest achievements of science and technology. This will change enterprises' character, will make them more modern, will significantly increase production standards, reduce the level of manual labor, and make it possible to obtain high-quality output. All these questions were posed with particular acuteness at the February (1984) Extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speech at it by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Accompanying Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and A.K. Antonov during their visit to the enterprises and the scientific research institutions were Comrades G.A. Andronikashvili, D.L. Karvelishvili, B.V. Nikolskiy, and Z.A. Chkheidze.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES WORK PLAN

PM141414 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Mar 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held 12 March. Taking part in the sesion were officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR ministries and departments chairmen of autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, Krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, Moscow Gorispolkom, and Leningrad Gorispolkom, and production front-runners.

The session examined the question of the work of RSFSR soviet and economic organs in organizing the fulfillment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the directions contained in the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A report was delivered by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers wholly and fully approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and adopted them for steady guidance and execution.

The session expressed its unanimous support for the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum's decision to elect as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko -- an outstanding party and state figure whose name is linked with the elaboration and implementation of the party's domestic and foreign policy and with many important initiatives by the CPSU and the Soviet state.

It was noted that the RSFSR working people, in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, have ensured the further advance of the republic's economy and the improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard.

Labor collectives have widely mounted socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. During the first 2 months of this year, RSFSR industry fulfilled the output sales plan by 101.4 percent, the increase in production compared with the corresponding period of 1983 amounted to 5.4 percent, and labor productivity in industry increased 5.6 percent.

Purchases of livestock and poultry increased 8 percent, while those of milk increased 7 percent and eggs 5 percent. Some 9 percent more fixed capital was commissioned out of state capital investments than in January-February 1983. New apartment blocks, schools, hospitals, children's preschool establishments, and other cultural and consumer projects were constructed. The plan was fulfilled as regards the volume of retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade.

At the same time, it was pointed out that the development of the RSFSR economy and the work of RSFSR ministries and departments, of autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, and of Soviet ispolkoms contain substantial shortcomings. Certain sectors of the economy have been working below their potential. Full use is not being made of the existing reserves of production and labor productivity growth. The plans for producing individual types of industrial engineering output and consumer goods and delivering them according to contract have not been fulfilled. Many contract organizations of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, and other construction ministries are fulfilling construction and installation work plans unsatisfactorily. In a number of autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts, seeds and agricultural equipment are being prepared only slowly for spring work. Full use is not being made of the potential for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products. In many associations, enterprises, and organizations a proper struggle is still not being waged for all possible savings of raw materials, electricity, fuel, and other material resources.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, and soviet ispolkoms, guided by the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches, to elaborate and implement specific measures to eliminate existing shortcomings and unconditionally fulfill the 1984 plans and socialist pledges and the 5-year plan targets as a whole. Here special attention is to be devoted to further enhancing organization, strengthening state, labor, and production discipline, and implementing measures to intensify production, to radically improve matters in capital construction, to accelerate the introduction of scientific and technical achievements, to steadily increase labor productivity, and to reduce expenditure on the production of output.

The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the RSFSR Ministry of Procurement, the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment, for Agriculture, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms are instructed to implement measures to successfully complete the wintering of livestock and to make timely preparations for the organized performance of spring field work.

Ministries, departments, and soviet ispolkoms are obliged to activate work on seeking additional potential and reserves for increasing the production of consumer goods and on improving their quality and extending their range with a view to more fully satisfying the public demand, and they are obliged to develop the network in every possible way and to improve the work of enterprises in the services sphere.

The need to ensure increasingly close coordination between the republic's economic, social, and spiritual development and to resolve urgent problems of educating working people in the light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions was emphasized.

At the RSFSR Council of Ministers session the RSFSR was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for achieving high results in all-union socialist competition and successfully fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983 in industry. It was presented by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A unanimously adopted letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee expressed gratitude for the lofty award and the resolve of the RSFSR working people to put every effort into marking the 4th year ofthe 5-year plan with new successes.

VOROTNIKOV ATTENDS RSFSR MINISTERS SESSION

PM141152 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium was held on 5 March to consider the question "On the Work of the RSFSR State Board of Arbitration." It was noted that the State Board of Arbitration is doing a certain amount of work to ensure the protection of the rights and interests of enterprises, institutions, and organizations in the settlement of economic disputes and to enforce property liability in cases of violation of state discipline or contractual commitments. This helps strengthen socialist legality in the sphere of economic practice.

At the same time, the session stressed that the RSFSR Board of Arbitration and its local organs are failing to fully cope with their tasks.

Regarding the question "on the state of and measures to improve the utilization of petroleum products in RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the light of party and government decisions," the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium noted that the existing situation still falls short of the demands for all-around savings of fuel and lubricants, above all gasoline and diesel fuel. In particular, the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture and the RSFSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming are slow to eliminate shortcomings in organizing consumption norms for petroleum products, planning consumption, and allocating stocks. A decision was adopted announcing measures to eliminate the shortcomings and ensure an economy effort in that sphere.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium also considered the question of nominating work in the sphere of construction of social and housing facilities as a contender for a 1984 USSR Council of Ministers prize.

The Presidium session was conducted by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD141341 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] The results of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum and the tasks of the republican party organization arising from the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the plenum and his meeting with voters were discussed today at a plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. The report by Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and delegates' speeches noted that Communists and working people of the republic warmly approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum.

Success in the development of the republic's economy are a result of great organizational and educational work by the party aimed at improving the efficiency of public production. In analyzing achievements, those taking part in the plenum exposed shortcomings and spoke of unused reserves. Much attention was devoted to problems of improving the leadership of the economy and to the comprehensive strengthening of state, plan, and labor discipline.

The plenum outlined concrete measures for the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for this year and for the 5-year plan period.

Bagirov's Plenum Address

GF151608 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] Dear listeners, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held its plenum yesterday. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum. Here is a report on the address he delivered:

A spirit of great political activity and strenuous toil prevails in all the corners of our enormous homeland. The elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet have resulted in a new and brilliant victory for the unshakable alliance between the communists and the impartials in that the elections have reflected the magnificence of socialist democracy and the monolithic unity between the party and the people in a splendid way.

By unanimously voting for the best sons and daughters of the people, the citizens of the Soviet homeland have indicated that they fully approve of the political line which was drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress and which was further improved through the decisions made during the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Along with all the rest of the Soviet peoples, the communists and toilers of Azerbaijan greatly welcomed the result of the Extraordinary February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the election of Konstantin Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and made it known that they intend to realize the recommendations made by Lenin's party with greater determination and industriousness. The magnificent address delivered by Konstantin Chernenko during his meeting with the members of the electorate of the Moscow City (Kulbushev) Electoral Okrug, an address which had great depth in terms of content, constitutes a document of great political importance. The assertions and recommendations put forward in the address delivered by Chernenko arms each and every communist and worker with the (?banner) of strenuous toil.

At a time when the attention of the party and the people is focused on substantial changes in responsible forces, the further improvement of relations in the field of production, the reconstruction of the entire system of management, and the substantial improvement of ideological work and the work related to political discipline, which are the main means of developing consolidated socialism and achieving gradual progress toward communism, the declared assertions and recommendations assume particular importance. The Azerbaijan party organization approves the assertions and recommendations made by Konstantin Chernenko and agrees to regard them as guidelines which should be put into effect without fail.

Later, Kyamran Bagirov stressed that the decisions of the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have injected new strength into the creative spirit of the Azerbaijan toilers.

Kyamran Bagirov said that our republic's workers know well that under the current complex international situation, it is necessary to work with greater productivity, discover new resources for strengthening the economy, and secure careful harmony, consolidated discipline, and serious [word indistinct] in every domain. Kyamran Bagirov said:

At today's plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, we have to examine the work of the republic's party organization from every angle and carefully establish our obligations in the direction of realizing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum and the assertions and recommendations put forward in the address delivered by Konstantin Chernenko. The February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee hss drawn particular attention to the main problems in the economy. The task of adding strong momentum to economic development, improving the creative activity of the masses, and uniting the masses in terms of ideology and organization by taking the already tested principles and methods of Lenin as guidelines has been placed in the forefront.

Recently we examined in detail the matters related to the republic's economic development during the 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. It is common knowledge that in accordance with various [word indistinct]; the republic is (?tackling) the tasks of the 5-year plan period as a whole. Within the framework of the results of the 3rd year of the 5-year plan, Azerbaijan was again among the victors of the all-union socialist emulation and was presented with the Challenge Order of the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Council for the 14th consecutive time.

The august award marks the peak achieved in the selfless effort exerted by the workers, kolkhoz members, the enlightened [ziyalilar], and our cadres for the realization of the obligations set by the November 1982 and June 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the plans related to the economic domain. The presentation of the award is the outcome of the great work carried out by the republic's party, soviet and economic establishments, trade unions, and komsomol organs in the organizational and disciplinary fields and the continuous aid and support extended to our republic by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government

Kyamran Bagirov later referred to the important tasks for further consolidating the economy of Azerbaijan. Concluding his address, he said that with their selfless toil, all workers in Azerbaijan will realize the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee as well as the assertions and recommendations put forward in the addresses delivered by Konstantin Chernenko. Thus, they will be making a worthy contribution toward further consolidating our socialist homeland.

UZBEK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS 14 MARCH

GF141722 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1310 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] A meeting of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers was held today. The participants in the meeting discussed the tasks of the [word indistinct] third year, the tasks emerging from the decisions of the December 1983 and the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and the proposals and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting gave great attention to the question concerning the further improvement of the supply of industrial [word indistinct] and consumer goods, raising the [words indistinct], and utilization of the material resources of the cooperative organizations and enterprises.

The necessity of [word indistinct] processing and realization of national economy products and further eliminating deficiencies in the process of distribution of personnel and education of cadres were stressed. Resolutions were issued in accordance with the issues discussed at the convocation [words indistinct].

Comrade Timofey Nikolayevich Osetrov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the council meeting.

Comrade Leonid Ivanovich Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the meeting.

PROCEEDINGS OF MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM REPORTED

PM151350 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 1 Mar 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee was held in Kishinev 29 February. The first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, the chairman of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the leaders of republic ministries and departments, and other leading workers who are not members of the Central Committee were invited to it.

The report "The Results of the Extraordinary February (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks for the Republic Party Organization Stemming From the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" was delivered by Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the debates were Comrades V.K. Pshenichnikov, second secretary of the Kishinev party gorkom; I.D. Kirov, first secretary of the Rybnitskiy party raykom; G.I. Yeremey, chairman of the Moldavian Republic Trade Union Council; M.M. Dermenzhi, first secretary of the Dubossarskiy party raykom; P.S. Kozhukhar, first secretary of the Rezinskiy party raykom; V.S. Soloveva, director of the Tiraspol sewn goods production association named for the 40th anniversary of the Komsomol; D.I. Muntyanu, first secretary of the Kriulyanskiy party raykom; O.P. Yarandina, solderer at the Bendery Elektroapparatura Plant; V.M. Russu, first secretary of the Drokiyevskiy party raykom; G.I. Kushnir, chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; A.I. Ulinich, chairman of the Mayak Kolkhoz in Nisporenskiy Rayon; and S.F. Fandofan, first secretary of the Oknitskiy party raykom.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution on the question that was discussed.

Thereupon the plenum concluded its work.

KAZAKH CP BUREAU ON PRODUCTION, PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD141456 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0210 GMT 8 Mar 84

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Kazakstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined the work of the Ministry of Local Industry of the Kazakh SSR in expanding the variety, improving the quality, and raising the technical level of consumer goods.

It was noted that since the beginning of the five-year plan period, the republic's local industry enterprises have increased the output of quality goods and have mastered the production of tens of new items.

the same time, the measures which are being implemented by the ministry, oblast ectorates and associations, and by this industry's enterprises in the production of sumer goods of improved quality do not as yet meet current requirements. The majority enterprises do not assure the fulfillment of plans and tasks. The population's uirement for many goods which are in popular demand are not being satisfied. The al raw materials and production waste materials are utilized to an insufficient ree. The funds allocated for the development of this industrial branch are not being imilated year after year.

Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau drew the attention of the llegium of the republic's Ministry of Local Industry to the need to increase output and rove the quality of consumer goods, and demanded that measures be taken to perfect the agement of this industrial branch in the light of the requirements of the February 4 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the directives of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich rnenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

gress in implementing the resolution previously adopted by the Kazakhstan Communist ty Central Committee on intensifying construction of the republic's nonferrous indus- projects was discussed. It was noted that in spite of the putting into service of most important production capacities envisaged by the Central Committee's resolution, limit for capital investment was considerably underfulfilled last year. The con- ruction of a number of enterprises which will be commissioned this year and in 1985 lagging behind. The Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Construction, heard] and party organizations are instructed to focus their attention on the jects and capacities about to be commissioned, and on fulfilling the plan to put using and preschool educational establishments into service.

Central Committee Bureau meeting examined the results of plan fulfillment for the rst 2 months of 1984 in industry and construction. For the republic as a whole, the an of products marketing has been overfulfilled. The volume of industrial production s grown. At the same time, a number of enterprises failed to cope with their produc- on plans and worked below their capacity. The construction organizations permitted jor underfulfillment to take place.

nistries and departments are instructed to investigate enterprises which failed to lfill the tasks in marketing goods, assimilating capital investments, and other dices, and to define the measures for compensation by them for the lagging which was rmitted to take place. The party and soviet organs are instructed to intensify con- ol over the work of industrial enterprises and construction organizations, and to make e management more responsible for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the nth of March and for the first quarter of the current year.

number of other matters were also examined.

RAINIAN, ESTONIAN CP PLENUMS HELD 6 MAR

062102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Mar 84

ext] To be constantly in the vanguard of the struggle for increasing the efficiency of cial production -- this is the demand the party places on communists. The participants plenums of the Ukrainian and Estonian CP Central Committees, which were held today, oke about this. The results of the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee d the tasks of party organizations following from the speech by Konstantin Ustinovich ernenko at the plenum were discussed.

Kiev: In a report by Comrade Shcherbitsikiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and in the speeches, it was stressed that communists and working people of the republic, as well as all Soviet people, fully approve the results of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the election of Comrade Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the plenum spoke about the fact that in all branches of the republic's national economy, good rates have been set up since the start of the year. This has found convincing confirmation in the successful fulfillment of the enhanced pledges in honor of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the same time, there are still quite a few unexploited reserves. Great attention at the plenum was devoted to questions of improving the style and methods of the party's organizational and political work.

Tallin: The improvement of the forms and methods of management aimed at achieving higher final results was given the basic attention of the participants of the Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum. The rapporteur, Comrade Vaino, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, and those who spoke noted that communists and working people of the republic resolve to continue following the correct course and developing positive tendencies. However, despite the successes of the first 2 months in the current year, not all the leaders have approached with proper attention and responsibility the realization of the additional task of increasing the productivity of labor and reducing the cost of production, and are slowly improving their style of work. The plenum determined measures for ensuring the absolute fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks for 1984, and the five-year period as a whole, and for the ideological safeguarding of the resolution of these tasks.